

amended, with respect to eligibility for retirement in case of involuntary separation from the service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H. R. 3714. A bill to reduce the annual leave and sick leave of Government employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 3715. A bill to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950, by adding thereto a new subsection 457 (c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 3716. A bill to authorize an exchange of lands in Pueblo County, Colo.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLEVENGER:

H. R. 3717. A bill to provide for the termination of the powers and succession of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 3718. A bill to provide for the payment of fair compensation to producers of strategic and critical minerals and metals for use in the prosecution of World War II; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3719. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention respecting prisoners of war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 3720. A bill to exempt certain accredited representatives of recognized veterans' organizations from the provisions of 18 United States Code 284 (a) for the purpose of prosecuting claims before the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. J. Res. 231. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for filling the office of President after a vote of no confidence by the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESS:

H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution designating the 7-day period beginning October 21, 1951, as Cleaner Air Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 233. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for filling the office of President after a vote of no confidence by the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRVING:

H. J. Res. 234. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States every 4 years according to their respective numbers of persons who voted in the last Presidential election before such apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, relative to the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the power to levy taxes and appropriate the revenue therefrom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, requesting Congress

to pass antilynching legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 3721. A bill for the relief of Salomon Nadler, Vera Nadler, Daniel Nadler, and Robert Nadler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3722. A bill for the relief of Joe Penovich, Gino Yurman, Lorenzo Laconi, Frank Zgagliardich, and Ante Keznic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYZIN:

H. R. 3723. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Laura Smith Merritt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 3724. A bill for the relief of William C. Minard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 3725. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Madge Robertson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 3726. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ying Tak Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 3727. A bill for the relief of the Professional Arts Building Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 3728. A bill for the relief of Seraphina Neffs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 3729. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Hambleton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 3730. A bill for the relief of the estate of Elwood Grissinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 3731. A bill for the relief of Megumi Takagi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3732. A bill for the relief of Stephan Joseph Horvath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

233. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Letter from Michael J. Rita, president, Rita Sales Corp., 4025 Fourth Avenue, Moline, Ill., in opposition to proposed excise tax increase on trailer coaches; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

224. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution entitled "Resolution memorializing Congress to oppose the proposed doubling of the present Federal gasoline taxes from 1½ cents to 3 cents per gallon, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the January session and approved by the Acting Governor on April 6, 1951; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art the supreme Counselor of the minds of men and the companion of their hearts, we pray that all who hold positions of trust and leadership in the affairs of government may walk humbly with the Lord.

May they be men and women of lofty ideals and principles and enable them to legislate wisely and cooperatively for the common good and welfare of all mankind.

Grant that they may act worthily in every duty and be guided by Thy spirit in council and decision as they share in the grave responsibility of leading our Nation in the path of righteousness and justice during these days of trial and tribulation.

May the citizens of our Republic prize more highly the privileges of self-government and the blessings of being a free people. Make us more truly grateful and worthy of the tremendous sacrifices that are being made by our fellow citizens in the armed services of our country who are defending our liberties.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 13, 1951, was read and approved.

SPEAKER EMPOWERED TO DECLARE RECESS ON THURSDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday next for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair for the purpose of receiving General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in joint meeting.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 195.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House the bill (H. R. 3587) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and that the Clerk be authorized to reengross the said bill with the following correction:

Page 11, line 11, strike out "\$18,350,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$19,100,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is because the enrolling clerk made a mistake in indicating that the Heselton amendment was carried instead of being defeated on roll call; is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct. The engrossed copy showed the earlier action but failed to change back on final roll call.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we on the Republican side of the subcommittee have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 15 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered, with leave to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to address the House on tomorrow for 15 minutes, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARDS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3648) to authorize the review of the findings of naval retiring boards and physical evaluation boards in certain cases and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VAIL], be granted leave of absence on account of the death of his brother.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

MACARTHUR'S RECORD OF PROTESTS

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, we have just passed a resolution to welcome Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Thursday at a joint meeting of the Congress. Anticipating this I have undertaken to prepare a document—a statement which clearly outlines General MacArthur's long record of protest against the Far East policy, including his pleas for an intelligent policy in the Far East.

I ask unanimous consent to extend it in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, preparations are already under way, here and throughout the Nation, for the reception of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his homecoming this week.

The flood of telegrams and letters which have come to my desk since his summary dismissal last week show that so far as the overwhelming majority of Americans are concerned, those preparations are prompted by spontaneous esteem, confidence, and high regard. Only in some official quarters are the preparations being made grudgingly, with reluctance and with justifiable embarrassment.

It has occurred to me that there is one aspect of preparation for the return of General MacArthur which may be overlooked by the general's admirers which, certainly, will not be overlooked by his enemies and detractors.

None of those who respect and admire General MacArthur will need to be reminded of Bataan and Corregidor; of the pledge, "I shall return," and its glorious fulfillment; of the brilliant record General MacArthur established in Japan or of his skillful and courageous leadership, in spite of fearful odds imposed by his own Government, in the Korean conflict.

But how many of his millions of most enthusiastic admirers know, or remember, the persistent pleas General MacArthur has made during the past critical 4 years for an intelligent, foresighted, consistent American policy and program in the Far East and specifically in China? Only with the knowledge of what he said and urged before Korea can there be a full appreciation of the post-Korean statement in his letter of March 20, 1951, to Congressman MARTIN which led to his firing. In this March 20 letter he said:

It seems strangely difficult for some to realize that here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have elected to make their play for global conquest, and that we have joined the issue thus raised on the battlefield.

The American people, in their instantaneous and overwhelming reaction to the dismissal of General MacArthur, have demonstrated that basically their evaluation of MacArthur as a bulwark against Communism is accurate and sound. But they will do well to buttress this instinctive reaction with more detailed knowledge.

I urge this course, and I have undertaken to document this understanding from the record, for a twofold reason.

One is that it is essential to a full understanding and evaluation of what General MacArthur will have to say. He is no Johnny-come-lately so far as recognizing the menace in the Far East, or in recognizing the part which blundering in the White House and the State Department have contributed to the creation of that menace. The deadly danger of which the President spoke Saturday night—and which, in its origins, he apparently does not yet begin to comprehend—was recognized and its cause identified by General MacArthur in 1947. They were repeatedly pointed out in the years since. The amazing thing is that his reward for this service to America has come to him so late—the Daily Worker, which gloats over his dismissal, recognized their enemy earlier than the administration. They were demanding that he be fired back in 1945, only days after the end of the war.

There is another reason why it is important that the American people prepare themselves to receive MacArthur. It is important that the people understand MacArthur's record in order that they may not become confused, or their first sound reaction to his dismissal be weakened or dissipated, by the barrage

of propaganda, innuendo, smear, and denunciation, which is certain to be loosed against General MacArthur and every word he speaks.

It is not alone the Communists who will make him the target of their attacks. There are those in the administration, who, despite their condemnation of "politics" in the current crisis, will join in this barrage. They must do so out of sheer self-preservation. For their only alternative is to admit that General MacArthur is right—and that he has been right ever since he first said in the fall of 1947 that American policy in the Far East—in China—"may prove to be the greatest single blunder in the history of the United States."

Here is the record of General MacArthur's warnings and of some of the initial attacks leveled against him by his natural enemies—the American Communists—who all too often have been able to speak approvingly, in the same breath, of actions of the present administration.

America has paid, already, for the failure to heed these warnings. We have paid with 60,000 casualties in Korea—including nearly 10,000 American dead. And the end is not yet. How great a price we may pay in the long run, only God knows.

From a report made by Congressman WALTER H. Judd, of Minnesota, to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, November 14, 1947, and placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, part 12, page A4555. This followed Dr. Judd's trip to 22 countries in Europe and 3 in Asia in the fall of 1947:

A great American out in the Far East said to me, "For the first time in the history of our relations with Asia, we have endangered the paramount interests of the United States by confusing them with an internal purification problem in China. It may prove to be the greatest single blunder in the history of the United States" (p. A4560).

In that same report, Dr. Judd said:

An American doctor on General MacArthur's staff told me that it has recently become difficult to get Japanese doctors to work with the occupation forces. I was astonished. I said, "Do you mean to tell me that even scientific men and humanitarians are hesitant to work with you in a program to build up public health in Japan? Why is that?"

He said, "Because our failure to have a firm policy with respect to the spread of Communist control on the continent of Asia such as we have with respect to the spread of Communist power in Europe is leading the Japanese people to believe that we are likely to walk out on them as we have on China, leaving them to the mercy of Russian, Chinese, and Korean, as well as Japanese Communists, who will take over, seize those who worked with the Americans, brand them as quislings, and cut off their heads" (p. A4557).

Continuing, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] said:

General MacArthur's extraordinary success in Japan will stand or fall on what happens in China. Unless we are willing to abandon Japan and all our promises and labors there, we must either help China stop Communism, as we are helping Greece,

or we must pour American dollars and American soldiers into Japan endlessly. Take your choice (p. A4557).

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] quoted a Korean leader—this was in November 1947, mind you—as saying, in answer to his question, "What should we do now to be most helpful to you?"—

It does not make much difference what you do or do not do now. There is no way you can get an independent Korea that will be secure and self-supporting until you solve the Communist problem in Manchuria (p. A4557).

To various other questions asked by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] he replied in substance:

There is no way you can solve the problem so that we can be independent and secure until you help China remove the Communist menace in Manchuria (p. A4557).

In an address before the House July 18, 1950—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 96, part 8, page 10550—the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] identified the "great American" referred to in his testimony of November 14, 1947. He said:

I was in the Far East in October and November of 1947 and on my return I made a report on November 14, 1947, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. * * * I reported what General MacArthur had said to me in a long interview he graciously granted me. I did not identify him by name at the time. I merely referred to him as a great American out in the Far East. He said he was no longer anxious about Japan. What worried him was the situation in China. He put it this way:

"Our failure to help the Government of China effectively at the end of the war; with its otherwise insuperable problems particularly the Communist rebellion, will turn out, I fear, to be the single greatest blunder in the history of the United States. For the first time in our relations with Asia, we confused the paramount strategic interests of the United States in that area with an internal purification problem in China."

Continuing, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] said:

When General MacArthur gave me some of his views on the whole area, and they were so different from what I had heard from our Government here about the supposed unimportance to us of Communist expansion in China, I said to him in perplexity: "Is it possible that our Government has sent you to do a job in Japan, and has not consulted you as to what you think is necessary on this continent (of Asia) in order to enable you to succeed in Japan?" To which he replied, "That, of course, I cannot answer." He did not need to. I had my answer. Do you wonder why he has been eating his heart out in Japan as he saw America's position in the Far East steadily deteriorating from its all-time high on VJ-day to its recent all-time low? (p. 10554).

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] said also, in this same speech, that—

Korea was divided solely on our initiative, without any request or suggestion to that effect from Russia. * * * It was proposed by the War Department on August 11, 1945, when the Russians did not have a soldier in North Korea. * * * It was done here in the Pentagon and we could get no testimony from anyone that it was ever requested or suggested by General MacArthur, although

he was commander in chief of the whole theater, including Korea (p. 10556).

Early in 1948, when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was holding hearings on the ECA program and considering aid to China, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] urged the committee to send a cable to General MacArthur to ask him to come and testify in person, or, if that were not possible, to send his views on American policy in the extension of aid to China. Following are extracts from General MacArthur's cablegram of March 3, 1948, addressed to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

In general answer to your specific questions, I can say without the slightest hesitation that a free, independent, peaceful, and friendly China is of profound importance to the United States. It is the fundamental keystone to the Pacific arch. Underlying all issues in China is now the military problem. Until it is resolved, little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation, regardless of the extent of outside aid. Once it is resolved, however, there is little doubt but that China's traditional resiliency will provide the basis for rapid recovery to relative stability.

The Chinese problem is part of a global situation which should be considered in its entirety in the orientation of American policy. Fragmentary decisions in disconnected sectors of the world will not bring an integrated solution. The problem, insofar as the United States is concerned, is an over-all one and can only be resolved on the broadest possible global basis. It would be utterly fallacious to underrate either China's needs or her importance. For if we embark upon a general policy to bulwark the frontiers of freedom against the assaults of political despotism, one major frontier is no less important than another, and a decisive breach of any will inevitably threaten to engulf all. Because of deep-rooted racial and cultural and business ties, we are prone to overconcentrate on happenings and events to our east and to underemphasize the importance of those to our west. America's past lies deeply rooted in the areas across the Atlantic but the hope of American generations of the future to keep pace with the progress of those of the past lies no less in the happenings and events across the Pacific. While fully availing ourselves of the potential to the east, to our western horizon we must look both for hope of a better life through yet untapped opportunities for trade and commerce in the advance of Asiatic races, and threat against the life with which we are even now endowed. For beyond (this) horizon upon the outcome of the ideological struggles in which opposing forces are now engaged and the restoration of political, economic, and social stability, rests war or peace, assurance or threat, hope or fear.

The international aspect of the Chinese problem unfortunately has become somewhat clouded by demands for internal reform. Desirable as such reform may be, its importance is but secondary to the issue of civil strife now engulfing the land, and the two issues are as impossible of synchronization as it would be to alter the structural design of a house while the same was being consumed by flame. Friendly and searching as our interest may be in the reformation of China's institutions and practices to bring them closer into line with our own concept of liberty and justice, and right and wrong, the maintenance of China's integrity against destructive forces which threaten her engulfment is of infinitely more

immediate concern. For with the firm maintenance of such integrity reform will gradually take place in the evolutionary processes of China's future.

The flow to China of military supplies, surplus to our own requirements, has been resumed. Additional material support should be measured in equitable relation to such global aid as may be determined upon in the orientation of American policy, without underrating the strategic importance to us, as to the world, of a free and peaceful China, without ignoring her impoverishment and fatigue in consequence of so many years of violent struggle over her soil, without failing accurately to assess her potential to the stability and advancement of our own future standard of life, and without neglecting to recognize our long and friendly relationship, well tested through years of peace and years of war.

In the determination of our global policy care must, of course, be exercised to avoid commitment of our resources beyond what we can safely spare—the sapping of our national strength to the point of jeopardy to our own security—and the overburdening of our people beyond their capacity to maintain a standard of life consistent with the energies with which they are naturally endowed. For it would be illogical for us to yield our own liberties in the safeguard of the liberties of others—to forfeit our own heritage of freedom in securing the freedom of others. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 94, pt. 9, pp. A1377-78.)

Extract from an interview with General MacArthur by David Sentner, who wrote a series of articles for the New York Journal-American; the following is from the first article—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 95, part 9, page 12476:

The Far East is America's new frontier. The Soviet Red flood in China must be beaten back before it sweeps through Asia and laps the shores of the United States. Otherwise world war III is inevitable.

China may not yet be lost to the Communists.

That is General MacArthur, military master of the Pacific speaking.

"The Red roll in China must be stopped," he said.

"It must be fought anywhere and everywhere.

"It is not that we are pro-Chinese or pro-Nationalist but only that we must be anti-Communist.

"What would do the most good right now would be a ringing announcement that we will support anyone and everyone in China and the Far East who is fighting Communism.

"This would have an effect like adrenalin on the morale of all Asia."

Speaking strictly across a luncheon table, he thought—

That the Chinese Red army is not as good as the Japanese army which the Nationalist forces held off and eventually pushed back.

That an effective Nationalist naval blockade of Red Chinese coastal territory plus aerial strafing could possibly change the situation.

That a military miracle for the Nationalist forces was not impossible.

"I go along with General Chennault," General MacArthur added bluntly.

Major General Chennault, famous wartime commander of the Flying Tigers, insists that a few hundred million dollars spread over the next few years in American aid to China could turn the tide against the Chinese Reds.

Remember the violent reaction to General MacArthur's September 1, 1950, statement regarding the importance of

defending Formosa, and the President's order for its suppression? Yet one needs only turn to the August 31, 1949, file of the New York Journal-American, or to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 95, part 10, page 12611, to find the same views expressed by General MacArthur. The following is from the second of a series of articles in the Journal-American by David Sentner:

Japan must now be occupied indefinitely by American forces. * * *

"The face of the Japanese occupation has been completely changed by developments in China," General MacArthur added. "The Japan of 1949 is not the Japan of 1948. 'The United States never did intend to rearm Japan as Russia apparently expected. However, we must make certain that Japan does not fall into the lap of the Soviet Union. In the event of a Communist China, this is essential.

"We must remain in Japan until such time as we can trust the Soviet Union to negotiate a peace treaty providing for the true neutrality of Japan."

The new American Pacific line of defense against a Communist China must be Japan and the littoral or coastal islands off the Chinese coast, General MacArthur said.

As long as the United States controls this frontier any amphibious preparation for an invasion of Japan could be knocked out in the preliminary stages by the Air Force and Navy.

The new American security line based on Japan would run from Formosa through Okinawa and down to the island of Hainan.

While General MacArthur was not specific, he indicated that any attempt of the Chinese Communists to invade Formosa or Hainan—both now under the control of the Chinese Nationalist Government—would be considered an attack on the American front line of defense. * * *

Inasmuch as a friendly and independent China was vital to American security, the question of how to aid any and all anti-Communist forces in China should receive intensive consideration, he said.

* * * The General emphasized that the Chinese problem was directly linked to the effort in Europe to stem the march of Moscow-directed Communism.

"The fight against Communism is global," he said, "and China and Asia cover half the globe."

* * * The land-reform program in Japan, sponsored by the American occupation authorities, permits 2,000,000 Japanese tenant farmers to purchase about 80 percent of the land they formerly cultivated as tenants.

The Communists, who are making much of the Red successes in China, ask the Japanese farmers if they wouldn't like to own their own land, the General said.

The Japanese farmers reply, "We do," and turn their backs on the Reds.

Subsequent articles by Mr. Sentner report that Acting President Li, Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, a Chinese premier, and General Ma Pu-fang, all urged that General MacArthur be given the task of supervising a military and economic mission to China.

He quoted Marshal Yen as saying:

The Chinese Government would give the widest authority and the closest cooperation to such a mission. I am certain that the generalissimo would reiterate my statement.

The combination of MacArthur, a moder-

ate shipment of arms to the Chinese northwest fighting front, and the opening of economic warfare against the Reds would definitely defeat Communism in China.

This would not cost America very much. It would prove the best investment the United States could make for world peace and American national security.

Sentner adds:

Like all shades of leadership in free China, Marshal Yen feels that the State Department's white paper was a stab in the back while China was battling for its life. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, pt. 10, pp. 12611-12612.)

The General MacArthur, now accused by the American Communists of being a warmonger, and by his own Commander in Chief as wanting to risk a third world war, said this in a message to the War Department, February 20, 1947, reporting on his occupation program:

Japan is now already governed by the form of democratic rule and the people are absorbing its substance. Having repudiated war and renounced all rights of belligerency, they have placed their full reliance for future protection on the good faith and justice of mankind, and are proceeding through legislated reform to develop here a state dedicated, in full reality, to the welfare of the people. Given encouragement, this can prove the superiority, in the advancement of the human race, of moral force, generated by spiritual strength, over physical force, with all resources employed for constructive rather than destructive purposes. A spontaneous development which offers both encouragement and inspiration as a measure of the progress of this concept lies in the increasing number of the Japanese people—already estimated at over 2,000,000—who, under the stimulus of religious tolerance and freedom, have moved to embrace the Christian faith as a means to fill the spiritual vacuum left in Japanese life by collapse of their past faith. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 93, pt. 1, p. 1348, February 24, 1947.)

This same "warmonger," MacArthur, in a conference with the gentlemen from California [Mr. Poulson and Mr. Engle] and the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. Farrington] early in 1947, said:

I have asked both Catholics and Protestants to send missionaries, and where they now have one to supplement that one with 1,000. With Christianity and democracy, Japan can become a bastion against the threats of Communism and can accomplish far greater results than all of the armies. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 93, pt. 10, p. A915-A916.)

Just prior to the 1948 national conventions, General MacArthur was invited by the Senate Appropriation Committee to return to the United States and testify on moneys being expended in Japan. Having in mind that this would be interpreted as a political move to support efforts of sponsors of his nomination for the Presidency, General MacArthur cabled:

You may be sure that I have wished earnestly ever since the end of the war for the opportunity to return to my native land, but the heavy pressure of my duties here and the paramountcy of the public interest have left me no justification for so doing from motives unofficial or personal in character.

How tragic that the stupidity and blindness of small leaders now result in General MacArthur's final realization of that earnest wish as a summarily dismissed commander; but, continuing:

In normal circumstances, I should respond at once to your present invitation as a citizen of the Republic and sit in with you frankly to state my views, whether they might parallel or cut across already determined policies or concepts being advanced by others.

Here is a strong reminder that even then, in basic policies of the Far East which he was called upon to execute, his judgment and counsel were unsought or brushed aside by the little men who have now dismissed him.

He continues:

But the existing circumstances are not normal, and my return at this time, however sincere its purpose, would be misunderstood and condemned by many as politically inspired, and much that I might be obligated in good conscience to say would lose its effect now under the impeaching process of doubt thereby aroused in the public mind. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 94, pt. 11, p. 3431.)

It may be well to warn General MacArthur, if such warning is indeed necessary, that even under the present circumstances of his return home, the basis is already being laid for the accusation by those who fear and hate him, that when he does speak what he will say is, likewise, politically inspired. But today General MacArthur has the support of an aroused and alert public which will see through that accusation and the accusers.

Knowing of the appalling problem which General MacArthur has faced in fighting a war with one hand tied behind his back, it is worth recalling a part of a statement contained in a letter he wrote the late William Allen White prior to World War II. It was cited in an editorial in the Washington Evening Star of March 8, 1948—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 94, pt. 10, page A1498.

The history of failure in war can almost be summed up in two words: Too late. Too late in comprehending the deadly purpose of a potential enemy; too late in realizing the mortal danger; too late in preparedness; too late in uniting all possible forces for resistance; too late in standing with one's friends.

The White House now tells us we are in mortal danger. But the White House did not listen to General MacArthur or countless others who warned against the loss of China. We may well be too late in standing with our friends in the Orient.

General MacArthur, on August 11, 1949, again declined a suggestion by several Members of the Senate that he return to the United States to give his views on arms aid to China. Following is a quotation from this reply, which, after repeating his strong desire to return to his native land, said:

I believe, however, that during this moment (of) critical events in the Far East, the interests of the American people are better served by my remaining at my post here, especially in view of the fact that the focal point of inquiry (China) is under the direct

jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff acting through a naval commander and has never been within the area of my command, responsibility or authority. Furthermore, on March 3, 1948, I forwarded on request my general views on this subject to the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. My specific views with regard to the strategic potentialities of the area embracing my Far East command are fully on file with the Department of the Army. There is little that I could add to either. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, pt. 9, p. 11737.)

The gentleman from California, Senator KNOWLAND, on August 18 also placed in the RECORD a copy of the summary of General MacArthur's views with regard to the situation in China which had been furnished the Senator by the Secretary of Defense. Besides summarizing the views expressed in the March 3, 1948, cable from MacArthur, this Defense Department statement said:

In November 1948 the Department of the Army asked General MacArthur for his estimate of the situation in China, to include probable future developments and their impact upon the Far East. His reply, dated November 20, 1948, is in two parts. The first part is a top secret strategic estimate, which is not summarized here. The second part can be summarized as follows:

"General MacArthur states that he is in no position to furnish first-hand information on internal conditions in China. However, his broad general views on the importance of a stable and friendly China were expressed in a message of March 3, 1948." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, pt. 9, p. 11738.)

In a speech before the Senate, April 2, 1949, Senator KNOWLAND said that in a recent book Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault had this to say:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur warned the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the fall of 1948 that if the Chinese Communists take the lower Yangtze Valley and Shanghai, the American military bastion on Okinawa will be outflanked and his position in Japan will be as exposed and untenable as it was in the Philippines during 1941. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 95, pt. 3, p. 3765.)

There is a bit of history which most Americans have forgotten. It needs to be recalled in order to understand some of the smear attacks which can be anticipated upon General MacArthur's return.

General MacArthur had been in Japan only a few days when he was subjected to a display of the kind of attack he has been subjected to from certain sources ever since. He made the statement, relative to anticipated Army manpower needs for carrying out his occupation duties, that 6 months hence he would need only 200,000 men to do the job unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise in the meantime. That statement was made September 17, 1945.

This brought a prompt rebuke from the Acting Secretary of State—a gentleman then serving under a recess appointment as Under Secretary of State. This official said, on September 19, that the Department's "decision for social and economic revolution in Japan would be carried out," and added by way of curt rebuke to General MacArthur: "the occupation forces are the instruments of

policy and not the determinants of policy"—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 91, part 7, pages 8748 and 8885. That State Department official was Dean Acheson.

The Daily Worker—that same official organ of Communism in America which this past week gloated over the dismissal of General MacArthur—in an article September 22, denounced MacArthur as a political general, charged him with plans for a soft peace for Japan, and said:

The specter that Japan's imperialist system would remain intact to make war upon another generation of Americans is so menacing that Dean Acheson, State Department Under Secretary, was compelled to rebuke MacArthur last Wednesday. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 91, pt. 7, p. 8890.)

The article also charged that—

The whole impression is that the existing Japanese feudal-Fascist system would simply be required to knuckle under to the United States, without any inner changes (p. 8890).

The Daily Worker attack had started immediately after VJ-day. An article in the Washington Times-Herald of September 24 had quoted a Communist leader as saying:

As a reactionary military man he didn't matter so much to us. But as a reactionary boss of Japan, playing with its Fascist elements, he matters a great deal.

The Daily Worker complained, of course, that Russia was not being let in on a joint occupation of Japan. And the Times-Herald article quoted another Communist leader as saying:

Of course we wanted Russian soldiers in Japan. We wanted the same quick and virtually bloodless revolution we had in European countries, in Poland, Rumania, and even France.

And the article quoted a statement by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the party:

MacArthur's conduct in Japan has been such as to require his correction by the President and by the State Department. His activity on behalf of a quisling regime in the Philippines, his methods in Japan and Korea, demonstrate that he is unfit to carry out the job of crushing Japanese fascism and its collaborators. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 91, pt. 7, p. 8893.)

The article also quotes a statement by James S. Allen in the Daily Worker of September 16:

It is well known among those in close contact with MacArthur, and it has also been voiced in the press, that the commander views Japan as a base of reconnaissance against the Soviet Union (p. 8893).

Small wonder that the New York Times shortly thereafter quoted MacArthur as saying of such attacks:

It is extraordinarily difficult for me at times to exercise that degree of patience which is unquestionably demanded if the long-time policies which have been decreed are to be successfully accomplished without repercussions which would be detrimental to the well-being of the world, but I am restraining myself to the best of my ability and am generally satisfied with the progress being made. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 96, pt. 8, p. 10555.)

The smear campaign thus early begun was beginning to flourish by the following January of 1946—and under some very strange auspices. On January 23 the New York Journal-American revealed that a meeting was slated for the evening of January 24 at the Manhattan Center in New York City, sponsored by the so-called Japanese-American Committee for Democracy. This story disclosed that one of the speakers would be Dr. Hugh Borton. Subsequently it was reported that Dr. Borton did speak at the meeting. Another speaker was Andrew Roth, former naval intelligence officer who was arrested and indicted in the summer of 1945 on a charge of conspiracy to steal confidential documents from the State Department. Roth made MacArthur the butt of his remarks, and also exulted over the appointment of Dean Acheson, John Carter Vincent, and others. And the meeting adopted this resolution:

Whereas the United States State Department is carrying out in liberated Europe, in Puerto Rico, in Indonesia, in the Philippines, and in China, an imperialistic policy: Be it

Resolved, That we watch for similar action in Japan, and mobilize the people of America to protest. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 92, pt. 9, p. A516.)

This was all done with Dr. Hugh Borton present and a participant in the program. Dr. Borton was at the time Acting Chief, Division of Japanese Affairs of the State Department.

The MacArthur record on China stands in contrast to the administration policy which forced the Nationalist Government to accept Communists, which disarmed the Nationalist forces, which delayed American military aid ordered by Congress until after crucial Manchurian battles had been lost to the Communist forces, and which subsequently refused further aid to China.

The MacArthur record stands in contrast to policies which clearly violated American treaty obligations set forth in the Nine Power Pact of February 6, 1922, and which have the force of law. This Nine Power Pact includes the explicit pledge, insisted upon by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China"—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 95, part 3, page 3768.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, in these critical days it is of the utmost impor-

tance that our people should be able to look with some measure of confidence to the national leadership. This is not now true. A great segment of the American people have lost confidence and faith in the administration, the Secretary of State, and in their foreign policies. Therefore, I am today introducing a concurrent resolution asking that Secretary of State Dean Acheson be removed forthwith from office. I know of no one thing which would go farther in the restoration of the faith of our people in the State Department than that he be replaced.

Moreover, in my resolution, I note that it be the sense of Congress that General MacArthur be heard with particular respect to the far-eastern situation and that thereafter his counsel and services be utilized to the best interest of our Nation. His accumulated experience is far too valuable to be disregarded in these troubled days. The Congress, as the elected representatives of the people, should—indeed must—hear him carefully and thoughtfully with a view to determining what policy should be followed in Asia.

Although the people have lost faith in the present administration and the State Department, the flood of letters, telegrams, and phone calls pouring into congressional offices gives assurance that General MacArthur still stands high in the hearts and minds of the American people. We must not fail at this time to use his talents. Certainly, his counsel will do much to further the interests of our great Nation.

The President of the United States has very recently said that the peace and welfare of our Nation are more important than any one man. With that, I agree. That same rule, however, must be applied to Mr. Acheson. Since faith and hope would be renewed by his removal the President should not hesitate.

It is the concern of all the people to see that our way of life and this Republic be preserved forever.

We, as the elected representatives, have the responsibility to see that these things are done; that the Secretary of State be removed, and that General MacArthur be heard. The people will then have a sense of confidence in their leaders.

As a nation, we can be no greater than our hearts and our spirit. The President and the Congress owe this to the American people.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BAKEWELL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

MEASURE TO PROHIBIT ACCELERATED AMORTIZATION IN RENEGOTIATION OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and

extend my remarks and include a table and other matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which is designed to close an important but little-noticed loophole in the recently signed law for the renegotiation of defense contracts. By means of this loophole, defense contractors subject to renegotiation of excessive profits are allowed to deduct as a cost all of the accelerated depreciation of plant and equipment allowed for tax purposes—under section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code—by the Defense Production Authority, regardless of what the actual depreciation in value might be. The effect of my bill would be to amend the renegotiation law, effective as of the date of enactment, to allow only actual depreciation and not the speedy write-offs allowed under section 124A.

Rapid, 5-year amortization under section 124A, if properly used, is a useful means of protecting defense producers against losses on plant and equipment. Even more important, it is used as an important incentive to get industry to expand its productive capacity for a maximum defense effort. Under the liberal granting of certificates of necessity so far, it is clear that a considerable tax concession is being made to producers for the purpose of stimulating plant construction.

As the experience of World War II shows, many, if not most, of these plants will be useful for peacetime production or for further defense production long after they have been written off for tax purposes. As everyone knows, steel was in short supply even before the start of the Korean War and there can be no doubt that we shall in the future need every ton of steel that can be produced by the steel plants now under construction. Yet by getting these speedy write-offs now at as high as the 62 percent ceiling tax rate, the steel companies are getting, as a minimum, a large interest-free tax deferment and as a minimum the difference in value between the deduction at present high tax rates and the same deduction at future lower tax rates.

It is my view that the subsidies that defense producers are already getting under our tax laws are enough—and in many cases far more than enough—to get them to do the defense production job that has to be done. But now, if the same write-off is allowed as a cost before recapture of excessive profits—and even worse, as is now being proposed, as a cost in the setting of defense contract prices—the subsidy will be doubled and redoubled far beyond anything justified by the requirements of the defense effort. Tax write-offs allowed mainly for incentive purposes will become binding for renegotiation and pricing purposes, and they will have to be allowed whether they are an actual cost to the defense contractor or not.

We must take action to stop the granting of this unjustifiable and unintended bounty before the renegotiation process gets fully under way. I am sure that there are many of us in Congress who would have voted differently on the renegotiation law had we been fully aware of the meaning of the general language of that law with respect to allowances of costs as determined for tax purposes.

Although it may be argued that tax write-offs should be allowed now in renegotiation because they were allowed during World War II, I want to state emphatically that this is no precedent whatsoever, except as an experience which exposes a mistake we have made before. The special Senate Committee for the Investigation of the National Defense Program pointed to this excessive allowance as one of the greatest abuses. Senator BREWSTER stated that "legal profiteering resulted from certificates of necessity" and that this profiteering was compounded by the requirement that amortization deductions be credited against excessive profits as determined in renegotiation. We must not repeat a situation in which 20 of the largest oil companies, for example, were permitted to take credit for \$59,000,000 of rapid write-offs as a deduction against excessive profits—after ordinary write-offs—of \$65,000,000, thus refunding only \$6,000,000 to the Government after renegotiation.

The attached example illustrates the difference in profit to a hypothetical corporation without amortization—case I under my bill, case II, and under existing law, case III.

During the consideration of my bill, I shall insist that representatives of the Department of Defense appear to verify or deny the reports that this unwarranted allowance is also about to be made in procurement pricing in defense contracts. I was especially concerned that the Defense Production Administrator, Mr. William H. Harrison, in his testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means on March 20, 1951, stated that his agency had not developed any views with respect to the propriety of allowing accelerated amortization in procurement pricing and contract renegotiation. We must stop this chain reaction of special privilege and favoritism which would put back into the defense program the very profiteering we have tried to take out by our excess-profits tax and renegotiation laws.

Worse still—the business groups now enjoying and eager to expand these costly special favors have urged the Committee on Ways and Means to shift their share of the defense tax load to the wage earners, the needy aged, blind, and dependent children, the disabled veterans and their dependents on a meager pension. Practically all representatives of business at the recent hearings recommended a Federal sales tax in lieu of higher corporate and personal-income taxes.

On this there can be no compromise. There must be no sales tax on the poor to provide special tax subsidies and other hand-outs for those best able to pay.

EXAMPLE

Tax and renegotiation savings from accelerated amortization

	Case I—No tax amortization. No renegotiation amortization	Case II—Tax amortization. No renegotiation amortization	Case III—Tax amortization. Renegotiation amortization
Real income—ordinary depreciation.....	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$120,000,000
Taxable income before renegotiation.....	120,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000
Excessive profits recaptured.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000
Income- and excess-profits tax.....	54,500,000	42,950,000	54,500,000
Total recapture and tax.....	74,500,000	62,950,000	59,500,000
Real income after renegotiation and taxes.....	45,500,000	57,050,000	60,500,000
Yearly saving attributed to—			
(1) Tax amortization.....		11,550,000	11,550,000
(2) Renegotiation amortization.....			3,450,000
Total savings in taxes and renegotiation.....		11,550,000	15,000,000

ASSUMPTIONS

Emergency facilities certified in the amount of \$100,000,000.
 Total corporation assets, including \$100,000,000 emergency facilities, \$500,000,000.
 Ordinary depreciation based on 20-year life, \$5,000,000; accelerated amortization, \$20,000,000.
 Excess profits credit, \$75,000,000.
 Corporation income and excess profits tax rates based on 1951 level of 47 percent and 30 percent.

EXPLANATION OF EXAMPLE

The example assumes a corporation entering the defense period with assets of \$400,000,000 which invests \$100,000,000 to expand its facilities.

Under case I, if only ordinary depreciation is claimed on the new facilities, real income—assumed—of \$120,000,000 would be subject to renegotiation. If \$20,000,000 were recaptured as excessive profits through renegotiation, the remaining \$100,000,000 would be subject to the corporate income and excess-profits taxes. Assuming an excess-profits tax credit of \$75,000,000, the total taxes would be \$54,500,000, and the amount left after taxes and renegotiation would be \$45,500,000.

Under case II—my bill—in which accelerated amortization would be granted for tax purposes but not for renegotiation, taxable income would be reduced by \$15,000,000. This results from depreciating the \$100,000,000 of new facilities over a period of 5 years instead of the normal life of 20 years. This \$15,000,000 at a 77 percent combined corporate income and excess-profits tax rate, results in an immediate tax saving of \$11,550,000 a year, or a total saving of \$57,750,000 over the 5-year period. Surely this is sufficient insurance for most businessmen against the risk that new plants and equipment may become idle before their usefulness is ended.

Yet, existing law—case III—would compel renegotiation officials to grant an additional subsidy of \$3,450,000 a year, or a net total benefit of \$17,250,000 more, by deducting accelerated amortization from any excessive profits that would otherwise be recaptured.

Under my example, therefore, a new plant costing \$100,000,000 would be paid for by the Government through tax and renegotiation benefits to the extent of \$75,000,000, yet the corporation with a net sum of only \$25,000,000 invested would retain complete control over valuable assets purchased primarily at public expense.

It is no answer to suggest that that part of the \$75,000,000 is merely a postponement of taxes to be paid in the

future, in view of the probability that future tax rates will be lower. Right now is the time when the Government need for additional revenue is greatest.

A bill to disallow the amortization deduction in the renegotiation of contracts

Be it enacted, etc., That section 103 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (profits derived from contracts with the departments and subcontracts) is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"All items estimated to be allowed as deductions and exclusions under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code (excluding taxes measured by income and amortization deduction provided by section 124A of such code) shall, to the extent allocable to such contracts and subcontracts, be allowed as items of cost, except that no amount shall be allowed as an item of cost by reason of the application of a carry-over or carry-back."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be effective as of the date of enactment of the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. May I ask the majority leader what is the program for tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. Tomorrow is Consent Calendar day. The Private Calendar will also be called tomorrow. Four bills will be taken up under suspension of the rules, three of them coming from the committee of which the gentleman from Mississippi is chairman, S. 82, H. R. 318, and H. R. 316, that is, if they are not passed by unanimous consent the Speaker will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi to move to suspend the rules. Another piece of business is House Joint Resolution 197, extending the Export Control Act of 1949.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] is recognized for 40 minutes.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, it is especially fitting at this time, when unrest and ill-will are so prevalent throughout the world, to take a little time to consider the relations existing between the nations of the Americas. In spite of some unpleasant occurrences and a different outlook on many questions, these relations have remained friendly through the years.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The historic message of President James Monroe to the American Congress which in subsequent decades came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine was delivered on December 2, 1823. It foreshadowed that form of inter-American solidarity we refer to as Pan-Americanism, and was intended to accomplish several results.

It may be recalled, first of all, that the Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of the United States had taken advantage of the Napoleonic wars to sever their allegiance to their mother countries in Europe. Following the downfall of Bonaparte the victorious European powers, under the guidance of the Holy Alliance initiated a policy of stern repression of liberal revolution on the European Continent. The United States feared that this reactionary policy might be extended to the Americas. It was for this reason that President Monroe gravely warned the Europeans that any attempt to interpose control over the destiny of the new republics would be viewed as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Secondly, President Monroe stressed the ideological angle. The political system of the European monarchies he asserted, was essentially different from that of America and any attempt to extend the European system to the Western Hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to its peace and safety.

Finally, Monroe's statement was directed against the territorial encroachments of the Czar of Russia upon the west coast of North America. Even in those days there was a Russian menace. The American continent, Monroe asserted, was henceforth not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European power.

It might be added parenthetically that the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 was in direct line with the Monroe Doctrine and Western Hemispheric solidarity.

PAN-AMERICANISM

On the basis of this triple warning by President Monroe, which was designed to protect the integrity of the American continents, the imposing structure of Pan-Americanism and hemispheric good neighborliness has since been built.

Since the early days of independence, a fraternal feeling has existed between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. This has been cemented by a series of agreements reached at inter-American

conferences, the first of which was held in Washington in 1889.

Many conferences have taken place since then, resulting in a regional organization that is unique and which has served as a pattern for others.

As set up today, the inter-American system is based upon three main pillars; the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1947; the Charter of the Organization of American States; and the American Treaty of Pacific Settlement. The two latter were signed at Bogotá in 1948.

RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance obligates the parties to take positive action to assist in meeting an armed attack against any American State; it covers not only armed attacks but also any fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America; it specifies the machinery and organs through which the community of American States will act in taking collective measures to meet such threats; it enumerates the possible measures to be taken against an aggressor; it declares that decisions of two-thirds of the parties to employ these measures will bind all the parties except as regards the use of their own armed forces; and it provides for complete consistency with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Rio treaty became effective in December 1948. Shortly thereafter Costa Rica invoked the treaty, and its procedures were applied to a dispute between that country and Nicaragua. This dispute was settled to the satisfaction of both parties by their concluding and ratifying a treaty of friendship. The Rio treaty has been invoked twice since then due to troubles in the Caribbean area. The results have given convincing proof of the solidarity of the American states in action.

For more than 3 months the Council of the Organization of American States dealt with the charges by one or another of the governments in the Caribbean that other American governments or their officials had tolerated or openly supported activities directed from abroad against their own existence. Intensive investigation was carried out within the various countries. An objective and frank report was made, forming the basis upon which the Council took firm and constructive action. It approved resolutions which made clear the culpability of certain of the accused governments, called upon these governments to take steps to remove the cause of the difficulties and to restore their relations to a normal, friendly basis indicated that repetition of the disturbing events might require more extreme action by the Council, and laid the ground work for other general action to eliminate the causes of underlying difficulties.

A spirit of friendship and of desire to get along together characterized the proceedings from beginning to end, as witnessed by the assistance given to the investigators by the governments direct-

ly involved and by the manner in which both winners and losers accepted the solutions of the hotly debated issues.

CHARTER OF ORGANIZATION

A second pillar of the inter-American system is the charter of the Organization of American States. This charter confirms the legal existence of a de facto system which has been functioning since 1890. Its stated object is to achieve an order of peace and justice on the American Continent, to promote the solidarity of the member states, strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. In the opinion of Dr. Lleras, secretary general of the OAS, this organization is today the most perfect instrument of its kind that has ever existed between sovereign states. Organization is entirely compatible with the United Nations, being a regional agency as provided in the Charter.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT

The third pillar is the American Treaty of Pacific Settlement. This treaty is designed to coordinate and improve the various treaties on Pacific settlement concluded at previous inter-American conferences. It describes the several methods to be used in settling disputes. It contemplates that all controversies shall be solved definitively within a reasonable length of time. It refers the contending parties to the International Court of Justice or to compulsory arbitration if the matter is beyond the competence of the Court. A matter is subject to settlement before it reaches this stage, by a series of peaceful procedures, which include mediation, good offices, conciliation, and investigation.

The signing of these three agreements represents great progress in inter-American political relations and should go far toward preventing war in this hemisphere, at least so far as the American States themselves are concerned.

However, much remains to be done, especially in the economic field. The Economic Agreement signed at Bogotá established the general lines upon which it is hoped that economic cooperation will develop, but up to the present the proposed economic conference has not been held.

CONSULTATION

In times of emergency, special meetings of consultation of the American Foreign Ministers have been called. This occurred in September 1939, upon the outbreak of the war in Europe; in July 1940, following the fall of France; and in January 1942, following the attack at Pearl Harbor, which brought the war to the Western Hemisphere. As a result of these conferences, measures were adopted for the protection of the Continent and for cooperation in defense.

A fourth consultative meeting was called for March 26, 1951, in Washington, and officially ended April 7. The agenda for this meeting included the following topics: Political and military cooperation for the defense of the Americas in support of the efforts of the

free world to prevent and repel aggression; cooperation to strengthen the internal security of the American Republics; and emergency economic cooperation.

In calling for the March meeting, it was noted that the United States is part of a regional community represented by the Organization of American States, all members of which have jointly dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom and are, therefore, working together for their common security. Such cooperation is based upon the principle that the defense of any one is dependent upon the defense of all. "What is at stake in the present situation, with respect to this inter-American community of ours, is the survival of all that it stands for in the world." The United States has embarked on urgent mobilization for the common cause and, therefore, wishes to consult its fellow members in the inter-American community on the common effort needed to meet the situation we all face.

The idea of consultation had been developing for many years, since the inter-American conference in Buenos Aires in 1936. There is abundant evidence that it paid off during the war in the cooperation of the American States. The raw materials supplied so amply by the Latin-American countries helped greatly to win the war. With other sources of supply for strategic war materials cut off, Allied victory was dependent in considerable measure upon supplies of these materials from Latin America.

We are again faced with a shortage of such materials from the Far East. Again it is Latin America to which we turn as the best available source, since that area is less liable to invasion from without. During the last war, Latin America supplied to the United States imports of antimony, vanadium, and bauxite as well as imports of tin, copper, lead, manganese, and other metals.

KOREA

When South Korea was invaded, the Council of the Organization of American States immediately declared its firm adherence to the decisions of the United Nations. All the Latin-American nations individually pledged full cooperation in the effort to repel aggression across the Pacific. Offers of assistance soon followed, ranging from naval vessels and strategic materials to medical supplies.

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COOPERATION

At the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936, a treaty was drawn up for the exchange of professors, teachers, and students among the American nations. This treaty was called the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, which was ratified subsequently by 17 of the American Republics, including the United States. The convention provided that every year each Government will exchange two students selected according to an established procedure with each of the other countries. Provisions were made for exchange of professors every 2 years. The participating countries, in addition to

the United States are: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. For example, under the exchange program for 1950, there were 285 Americans going from the United States to other American countries and 467 coming from Latin American countries to the United States.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

One of the most active organizations for inter-American cooperation is the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The activities of the institute are based on technical and scientific cooperation with other nations of this hemisphere to strengthen the foundations of their freedom and ours. The programs of the institute are developmental programs in which technicians from the United States work abroad with those of the cooperating countries to help them add to their agricultural productivity, increase learning, and wipe out disease. This work has been conspicuously successful and each of the other participating governments has requested continuance of the programs and has progressively increased the proportion of its contribution. The programs are recognized by Latin-American statesmen and American diplomats as an effective instrument for strengthening democratic institutions and ideas and for counteracting the spread of communism among the masses.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION

The growing importance of Latin America for United States commodities is shown by the fact that while in 1930 Latin America took about 16 percent of our total exports, this proportion had increased to more than 22 percent in 1949. It is estimated that it will increase to more than 27 percent in 1950. A large increase is also shown in the percent of Latin-American imports supplied by the United States—25 percent in 1930 and 49 percent in 1949. The importance of the United States as a source of supply of needed commodities is much greater in certain countries.

United States imports from Latin America are important not only because of their size—40 percent of all Latin-American exports in 1949—but also because of their composition. More than one-half of the value of these imports from Latin America are strategic raw materials. In the future the importance of these imports to the United States will probably increase.

One of the ways in which the United States has helped Latin-American economic development is through the Export-Import Bank created in 1935. This Government agency has loaned many millions to individual countries, which will be discussed later under the country concerned.

The International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, created at Bretton Woods in 1944, are actively contributing to economic development and fiscal stability in this hemisphere. The bank has made loans to several American nations for basic development, and the fund has assisted in the solution of currency problems. Through our repre-

sentation in these two agencies, the United States has supported these policies.

It is American policy, however, not to lend public funds when private ones are available.

ARGENTINA

Relations between the United States and Argentina were most friendly in the early days of Argentine independence. But later, fear of the United States developed, chiefly because of interference by the United States in the Caribbean affairs. Attempts were made by Argentina at various inter-American conferences to oppose United States leadership in inter-American affairs. She continually made reservations to United States proposals, notably at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942, when she successfully blocked a resolution offered by the United States for a complete break with the Axis. The result was that a much milder resolution was adopted merely recommending such a break.

After this conference, Argentine-United States relations deteriorated steadily. Argentina failed to declare war on the Axis and State Department officials condemned her for tolerance of Axis activities on her soil. Relations were strained or definitely broken during the years 1943-45 until Argentina was finally induced to declare war on the Axis and signed the Act of Chapultepec, thus again becoming one of the family of American nations, joined with the others in a pact for mutual defense.

Perhaps the period of greatest tension between the United States and Argentina occurred with the election of Perón to the presidency in 1946 after vigorous efforts by the State Department to discredit him through publication of the so-called Blue Book. This book was a severe indictment of the successive Argentine Governments since 1941 and apparently intended to influence the elections. It was widely interpreted as an intervention in the sovereign affairs of the Argentine people and probably contributed to Perón's election. The United States suffered a severe loss of prestige in the hemisphere thereby.

All charges in the Blue Book were officially denied by Argentina within a short time. A few months thereafter the United States appointed a new ambassador, removed restrictions on trade with Argentina, unfroze her gold stocks, and stated that it was satisfied that Argentina was fulfilling her obligations under inter-American agreements.

Relations with Argentina have continued on the surface to be friendly in recent years. There have been various times when relations were strained, as in the matter of supplying wheat to Europe, but no complete break. The announcement by the Export-Import Bank in May 1950 that Argentina would be granted a credit of \$125,000,000, chiefly for the purpose of paying off debts to United States commercial firms, was the result of efforts by both Governments to improve relations.

The change of attitude of the United States toward Argentina at that time was indicated by a statement of Stanton

Griffis, then Ambassador to Argentina, that the Perón administration had, within 5 years, "undertaken social reforms and accomplished social advances that have taken many years in other countries." A change toward American business concerns and abandonment of certain programs of nationalization and industrialization, and an improvement in meeting certain dollar obligations were considered by the State Department to indicate that Perón had taken a different approach toward inter-American affairs, definitely for the better. Deposit of Argentina's ratification of the Rio treaty for mutual assistance occurred on August 21, after a 3-year delay.

Argentina was one of the first Latin American nations to accept the proposal for the March meeting of Foreign Ministers. But the suppression of the world-renowned newspaper, *La Prensa*, has given the impression that Perón is determined to go his totalitarian way, regardless of the abhorrence it has stirred up abroad. The impact on public opinion in the United States has been very great.

Trade between the United States and Argentina is governed by the trade agreement of October 14, 1941. This provides for reciprocal unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, for tariff concessions on a number of products, and a binding at the present duty or on the duty-free list for many other products. A new tariff structure has been prepared and is being made ready for submittal to Congress. It is reported to contain many protective rates, a reduced number of items on the free list and a simplified method of calculating rates of duty. Reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment is maintained.

BOLIVIA

Bolivia was a valuable ally of the United States during the Second World War. She declared war on the Axis in 1943 and provided tin for the production lines of the United Nations. She also provided other strategic materials, such as tungsten, antimony, petroleum, zinc, lead, copper, bismuth, mica, rubber, hardwoods, and cinchona. Bolivia had broken with the Axis in January 1942, and had cooperated with the other American Republics in carrying out the agreements made at Rio.

It is rumored that Chile has offered Bolivia an outlet to the sea between Arica and the Peruvian border. This would revitalize Bolivian economy. Through this plan the distance over which Bolivian tin and other minerals have to be shipped to the United States would be shortened.

The United States is the best customer for Bolivia's exports, taking about two-thirds of them. The United States also provides the largest share of imports to Bolivia.

A highway survey, started in 1942, by the United States Public Roads Administration at the invitation of the Bolivian Government, was completed in 1948. Its findings are being utilized on the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway job.

A mission from the United States Civil Aeronautics Administration worked closely in 1949 with the Bolivian Civil

and Aeronautics Administration to improve air transportation.

Preventive medicine is under the administration of the Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service. This is financed jointly by the Governments of the United States and Bolivia. The United States also contributed the services of technicians. There are six health centers and three dispensaries operating under this service, which also carries on educational activities in health and hygiene.

A cooperative education program between the Bolivian Government and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was undertaken in 1945. It is built on the solid foundation of Indian centers already existing in Bolivia. Through the teachers and directors of these nuclear schools, new methods of education are being introduced, to bring Indian children and their parents into a wholesome community life.

BRAZIL

Brazilian-American friendship is of long standing. It dates from the beginning of Brazil as a sovereign state. The United States was the first nation to recognize the independence of her southern neighbor in 1824. This friendship has stood the test of many crises in the lives of the two nations. In the midst of the United States War Between the States, President Lincoln declared that in case mediation should be required he would welcome Brazil, a trusted friend, as mediator. In the Spanish-American War, Brazil supplied three gunboats, which fought in the Battle of Manila. In World War II, as soon as the United States entered the war, Brazil proclaimed that it could no longer remain neutral. Her territory was used for air bases, her navy made a brilliant record, and the country supplied many strategic materials to the Allies.

In spite of some disappointment in Brazil over postwar developments and the seeming neglect of Latin America by the United States in favor of aid to Europe, relations at present seem to be cordial. The exchange of visits of the Presidents of the two countries is evidence of this friendly relationship. More tangible evidence is found in certain recent agreements between them.

A bilateral agreement, formalizing and strengthening cultural relations between the United States and Brazil was signed on October 17, 1950. This originated during President Dutra's visit to Washington. Its 13 articles cover United States-Brazilian relations in the fields of art, education, travel, the exchange of books and visual aids. Both countries are given the right to establish and maintain in each other's territory such cultural agencies as institutes, information offices, libraries, and film centers. Increased exchange of students and professors is also proposed. Each country also undertakes to aid musical festivals, exhibits, and so forth, which reflect the arts and cultural achievements of each nation. Closest cooperation is also sought in bringing about a mutual understanding of their cultural and social lives.

On December 21, 1950, the Governments of the United States and of Brazil

announced the conclusion of a general agreement for technical cooperation and a subsidiary agreement establishing a Joint Commission for Economic Development to assist Brazil in carrying out an extensive program of economic development. The Joint Commission, to be composed of one Brazilian and one American Commissioner appointed by their respective Governments, will be located in Brazil. Its chief task will be to study Brazil's needs and recommend action to be taken by the two Governments.

Brazil's proposed program will be based on cooperation between Government and private interests, with the maximum use of Brazilian resources and greater employment of both foreign and domestic private enterprise. The Commission will be able to use the extensive investigation and research already done by the Brazil-United States Technical Commission in 1948-49.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs is cooperating with Brazil in an intensive health and sanitation program. Activities are centered mainly in the Amazon and Rio Doce Valleys and in the States of Bahia and Paraiba. The operation of more than 25 health centers, hospitals, laboratories, and numerous outposts are included in the program. The Institute is also working with the Brazilian authorities on a vocational-education program. Other cooperative projects concern agriculture and geological surveys.

The Export-Import Bank announced on December 22, 1950, that it now has on its books loans for many projects in Brazil, including the fully integrated steel plant at Volta Redonda, for the expansion of which an additional \$25,000,000 was recently committed; the Rio Doce Valley railroad and the Itabira iron-mine development; other rail-transportation equipment; cargo steamships; airplanes; harbor barges; municipal buses; hydroelectric equipment; and equipment for other industries. Loans to Brazil, in all, have exceeded \$200,000,000. Repayments of principal have amounted to about \$72,000,000 and are up to date.

CHILE

The United States and Chile are good neighbors. Chile is a democracy and opposed to communism to such an extent that she has outlawed the Communist Party.

Thanks to American financial and technical aid, Chile has a new steel plant and is awaiting early completion of a national copper smelter. The Export-Import Bank loaned Chile \$48,000,000 toward the construction of the Huachipato steel plant at Concepcion which began limited production last year.

The United States is Chile's principal supplier and purchaser, as she has been most of the time since the First World War.

It was reported on March 7, 1950, that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had agreed in principle to lend Chile \$22,000,000 for further industrial expansion. At the same time it was announced that a loan of \$10,000,000 had been obtained from the Export-Import Bank for improvements in the Chilean steel industry.

On January 16, 1951, Chile and the United States signed a general agreement to accelerate Chile's economic development. The two countries will cooperate in setting up projects in the fields of education and food supply. The projects will be carried out by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. This institute has been active in Chile since 1943 on extensive health and sanitation programs. The institute works with other governments through "servicios," cooperative organizations jointly financed and administered by the host governments and the United States. The Chilean officials have requested a food "servicio" patterned after the one in Peru. Chile's health and sanitation "servicio" has emphasized preventive medicine and sanitation activities. It has supervised the construction of four health centers and has operated three of these as models. Through its efforts, 10 Chilean communities now have modern sewer systems.

COLOMBIA

After the revolt in April, 1948, during the inter-American conference, Colombia was the scene of mounting political tension and sporadic violence. In November 1949, the extreme Conservative, Dr. Laureano Gomez, was elected President. He assumed the presidency in August 1950. His past record has aroused great controversy. At various times he has been pro-Falangist and anti-American, but his pronouncements at the time of his inauguration, including his fine tribute to the American role in Korea, indicated at that time he was pro-American.

In August 1950 the first results of an economic survey were announced by the Colombian Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. A study group of experts in many fields went to Colombia and looked into both obvious and remote aspects of Colombian economic affairs. The prescription recommended by the experts includes much Government reorganization. It also proposed a 5-year program for improvements in agriculture, housing, industry, transportation, and power. Measures for advancing health and education were also included. The project is entirely in keeping with the point 4 program. Negotiations were later launched for a technical-assistance contract with the United Nations.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rica concluded a general agreement with the United States in January of this year. This agreement will assure continued technical assistance between the two countries. Three technical-cooperation projects are already in existence in Costa Rica under authority of previous legislation. A fourth project has already been approved, which will soon be in operation. Two of the existing projects are being carried on by the Department of Agriculture and one by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs; American technicians are working with Costa Rican experts to increase the rubber supply of that nation. Technicians from the Institute are advising on problems of irrigation and drainage; insect and disease control; and soil, crop,

and livestock improvement. The project soon to begin will make use also of the services of the Institute. The Costa Rican Government plans to establish a health mission designed to introduce new measures of health and sanitation to residents of rural areas.

CUBA

On February 9, 1951, Cuba offered to devote her industry and manpower to help meet United States defense production needs. The offer would, in effect, let the United States mobilization officials direct Cuba's production. A Cuban delegation, consisting of six industrialists and two top labor leaders, presented the plan to the national production authority. The latter approved the proposal and asked the Cubans to translate their offer into specific terms as soon as possible. It was recommended that they make a survey of resources and facilities in Cuba in the light of United States defense requirements and deficiencies.

The United States is again purchasing Cuba's sugar surplus, greatly helping Cuba's economy which is based on sugar. The fighting in Korea changed the sugar situation overnight, to Cuba's advantage.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic continues to be ruled by the dictator, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, who took office as president in 1930 but assumed dictatorial powers. On various occasions he has been involved in difficulties with the Haitian authorities who have accused him of interference with their domestic affairs. The United States has itself had no political troubles with Trujillo.

The Republic declared war on Japan the day after Pearl Harbor and on Germany and Italy 3 days later. Planes of the United Nations flew over her mountains in guarding the Caribbean and their ships used her harbors. She supplied many needed food products for Puerto Rico which was ordinarily dependent upon the United States for them. Schooners were built at the harbors to carry these products.

ECUADOR

Our relations with Ecuador have always been close and friendly. When war came in 1941, Ecuador was prompt to join our side and made an important contribution to the war effort by making available bases on its territory at Salinas and in the Galapagos Islands.

This close friendship was helpful, when on August 5, 1949, a severe earthquake brought disaster to Ecuador. The United States Government and the American Red Cross immediately took steps to render assistance. United States Air Force planes from the Canal Zone flew to Quito with medical supplies and emergency communications equipment. As soon as possible a relief party left Quito for the afflicted area under the cooperative United States-Ecuadorian Health and Sanitation Mission. United States personnel of this mission were provided by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Various groups of private American citizens also sent aid to Ecuador. The Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank immediately expressed its willingness to

consider extending credit for the acquisition of materials and equipment in the United States and sent a party to Ecuador to obtain information as to needs there.

EL SALVADOR

When El Salvador's new President, Lt. Col. Oscar Osorio, was sworn into office on September 14 of last year, a United States special mission of 13 members was one of the largest of the groups accredited for the inauguration. Osorio described the doctrine of the party that elected him in the Lincolnian phrase of "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—a departure from the past political policy of El Salvador. The President has studied in the United States. He is a liberal and a democrat politically and especially interested in improving relations between capital and labor. In general, prospects for good relations between El Salvador and the United States appear bright.

However, the United States recently objected officially to a provision in the 1950 Constitution of El Salvador which in article 7 sets forth that the territory of El Salvador comprehends the adjacent seas for the distance of 200 marine miles, calculated from the lowest tide line, and includes the air overhead, the subsoil, and the corresponding Continental Shelf. The United States, in common with most of the other maritime nations, has long adhered to the principle that the belt of territorial waters extends three marine miles from the coast and will, therefore, not consider its nationals or vessels or aircraft subject to the provisions of article 7.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala is the most populous of the Central American Republics. It is a land of impenetrable jungles and rich coastal sugar and banana plantations. The Government recently announced that the Pan American Highway through that country will be completed by the beginning of 1952. The United States is expected to advance a portion of the funds needed for the work. Improvement of the Guatemalan roads will enable motorists to travel over paved highways from the United States to Costa Rica, and eventually to Panama.

Guatemala has recently been the center of Communist activity. Red exploitation of Guatemala's political unrest constitutes a menace to the United States since their propaganda is always anti-United States. The former government of President Arevalo has repeatedly professed solidarity with the United States and the UN. But last spring, at the behest of Communist elements, it requested the recall of American Ambassador Richard C. Patterson, who had incurred their enmity because he accurately sized them up. It was charged that Mr. Patterson had interfered in the internal affairs of Guatemala, a charge which was rejected by the United States. Cominform policy in that country aims at provoking the United States to take coercive action, which would endanger the whole inter-American system. The new President, Jacob Arbenz, claims to be a friend of the system, but was elected

with the help of the Communists and the anti-American groups.

In 1944 the Institute of Inter-American Affairs signed an agreement with Guatemala for the reorganization of that country's rural educational system.

HAITI

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of San Domingo. Its area is a little more than half that of the Dominican Republic, but it has a million and a half more people. Overpopulation is the basis of its economic difficulties. It has a high birth rate and a high rate of illiteracy, and an abysmally low standard of living. These economic pressures, complicated by difficulties of race and language, build up bad feeling between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A quarrel between the two countries was amicably settled recently by the Organization of American States, to which both have given their adherence.

The Government of Haiti has tried to solve the problem of agricultural development. SHADA—Haitian-American Society for Agricultural Development—was jointly created with the United States Export-Import Bank to promote production of certain agricultural operating materials of a strategic importance in wartime, and is at present operating successful projects for production of sisal, principally for export, and lumber for local use, by sustained-yield management of the pine forest. Its current revenue is largely used to amortize a loan from the Export-Import Bank.

SCIPI, a food production agency in the Haitian Department of Agriculture, which is financed jointly by the Haitian Government and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and administered by technical experts of that Institute, has been developing a program of special projects in food production, including livestock management, irrigation development, and use of machinery.

A loan has been obtained recently from the Export-Import Bank of \$4,200,000 for agricultural development in the lower Artibonite Valley.

HONDURAS

The industry of greatest importance in international commerce is the growing of bananas. Eighty percent of all bananas imported into the United States come from Honduras. Bananas account for from three-fourths to four-fifths of exports from Honduras in normal times.

As early as 1926 the United Fruit Co. established an experimental station and plant-introduction garden in the Lantilla Valley, near Tela on the Caribbean coast. In this station tropical plants from all parts of the world are collected for study and experiment. In 1940 a cooperative rubber station was established there by the Honduran and United States Governments as a center for Hevea rubber plantings.

The country is rich in minerals. It has become the second largest Central American producer of gold.

American institutions have assisted the Government of Honduras in its excavations of Mayan ruins. Researches and studies have been made by the Pea-

body Museum of Harvard and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the latter having worked since 1935.

MEXICO

Mexico and the United States have lived with each other in peace, even if at times an uneasy one, for more than 100 years. One of the most serious disputes occurred in 1938 when the Mexican Government expropriated the properties of the American oil companies operating in Mexico. However, the issue was settled in 1942 by agreement between the two countries as to repayment to the companies concerned. The final payment was made in 1947.

Another problem has been that of Mexican laborers who come to the United States to work on farms. They have been the subject of several agreements, the latest being one of February 3 of this year, which provides for new procedures for contracting of Mexican workers for temporary agricultural work in the United States. Employment of Mexican workers in the United States is now controlled by an international agreement of August 1, 1949, which is proving unsatisfactory in some respects to the Mexican Government. It is proposed that authorization will be given by Mexico to contract only those agricultural workers whose services are not required in Mexico.

Culturally, many bonds unite the United States and Mexico. On November 23, 1949, the Department of State announced the signing of an agreement with Mexico establishing a United States-Mexican Commission on Cultural Cooperation:

The Commission will coordinate, expand, and develop the already existing cooperation, both governmental and private.

Through United States Government efforts, many men and women in Mexico are receiving elemental instruction on all phases of life in the United States. Through the cooperation of Mexican Government agencies, documentary films are shown in many towns. These films tell the story of American agriculture and industry, the fundamentals of health and sanitation, and the human side of life in a small American town. In the field of intellectual cooperation, the Benjamin Franklin Library, established in Mexico City in 1942, circulates nearly 20,000 books to over 10,000 registered borrowers and researchers. The library sponsors two local radio programs in which instruction is given in the English language for 15-minute periods three times a week.

Scientific and technical aid for the development of Mexican agriculture and industry is provided through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. This committee includes experts of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and the United States Public Health Service.

The Mexican-North American Cultural Institute was established in 1942 by a group of Mexicans and Americans to promote intellectual cooperation between the two countries. Although the United States Government grants a small

sum to this organization, it is largely supported by the local fees of 2,500 Mexican students. There are courses in American literature and English conversation for the graduate students. Records of American music and motion-picture programs are also available.

There are many other instances of cooperation between the United States and Mexico. A few years ago an ambitious program for the eradication of hoof-and-mouth disease was undertaken, in which the United States played a major part. Technical commissions from the United States have given advice and arranged for help in rehabilitating the railroads. A treaty provides for an equitable division of the waters of the Rio Grande.

General Anastasio Somoza was elected President in May of last year for a 6-year term to begin in May of this year, but since the Government was without a head, due to the death of the previous President, Somoza took office at once. He is generally considered the strong man of Nicaragua and is a virtual dictator.

On December 29, 1950, Nicaragua and the United States signed an agreement under the point 4 program, the details of which are not yet available.

An agreement signed by the United States and Nicaragua in 1942 provided for the establishment of a cooperative agricultural experiment station in Nicaragua for the purpose of promoting the production of both basic and strategic tropical products. Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country. Trade is carried on primarily with the United States.

In its work against malaria and hookworm, both prevalent in the country, Nicaragua has been helped for a number of years by the Rockefeller Foundation.

PANAMA

Relations between the United States and Panama have been stormy at times; in recent years especially in the controversy over air bases, but at present they may be classified as "normal."

In October 1950 the United States and Panama had formally entered into an agreement for payment of claims outstanding between the two Governments as far back as 1906. Payments to the United States Government will amount to about \$300,000.

In March of this year, Panama and the United States signed a health and sanitation agreement. Specific projects may include operation and development of health centers, the use and administration of preventive medicine, disease control, development of safe water supply, sewage disposal and environment sanitation, insect control, health education, development of nursing, and the training in Panama, in the United States, and elsewhere of local personnel in the field of health and sanitation.

An administrative agency will be established by the Panamanian Government to carry out the program. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs will cooperate. The United States will contribute \$50,000 to cover activities up to June 30, 1951. Panama will provide an equal sum.

PARAGUAY

Establishment of the first Joint Commission for Economic Development in Latin America was announced in December of last year by the Governments of the United States and Paraguay. The Commission will be a continuing body to make studies and recommendations to the two Governments on, first, Paraguay's technical assistance needs; and, second, Paraguay's resources and their potential development, including opportunities for effective utilization of foreign technical knowledge, skills, and investment capital, both domestic and foreign. A staff of Paraguayan and United States technicians will assist the Commission.

The institute has operated in Paraguay since 1942 through servicio organizations, staffed by nationals of both the United States and Paraguay and financed by the two governments. The present servicios concern agriculture and food, health and sanitation, and education. The agricultural and food servicio conducts a model ranch, a model dairy, and a school for supervisors of improved agricultural methods. It is helping the Government to extend an agricultural credit system modeled upon that of the United States.

The health and sanitation servicio has established health and maternity centers and is operating a large modern hospital.

The education servicio has been active in training small artisans in such fields as plumbing, automotive and agricultural machinery repair, electricity and radio. It will soon embark on a program to improve the rural educational system. The nation's economy is suffering from geographic isolation, lack of adequate transportation facilities, and scarcity of skilled industrial craftsmen and capital. The Joint Commission will work for improvements in these fields, toward the increase of basic production and the greater primary processing of Paraguay's raw materials for export.

PERU

In January 1951, the United States and Peru concluded a general agreement, under which the two governments will continue and expand their comprehensive program of technical cooperation. For the past 8 years United States-Peruvian cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health, and sanitation has been carried on, chiefly through the work of three servicios jointly organized, staffed, and financed by the Peruvian Government and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. This work is now under Technical Cooperation Administration in the Department of State. Six other technical-assistance projects, set up under previous legislation, are being continued under point 4. Twelve requests for new projects are now under consideration by the Technical Assistance Administration. One million ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars has been tentatively earmarked for the Peruvian program for the current fiscal year. This includes money for the three servicios, the health and sanitation servicio, the agriculture servicio, and the education servicio.

Other technical projects mentioned above are in the fields of civil aviation, mineral development, health, fisheries, and agriculture.

Since 1942 the United States Department of Agriculture has been assisting the Peruvian Government in the operation of an agricultural station at Tingo Maria, in the eastern foothills of the Andes. This work, which has opened up a new area for settlement and development, was made possible by the building of a highway from Lima into the valley of the Hulla River, a tributary of the Amazon. Immigrants from the coastal zone, together with some displaced persons from Europe, have made this district productive in tea, coffee, bananas, and citrus fruits.

URUGUAY

There has always been close friendship between the United States and Uruguay, the most truly democratic nation in Latin America. For more than two decades there has been no revolution in that country, although it has gradually moved toward the left. A new President has just been elected in an orderly campaign and sworn in, with no undue excitement. This President, Andres Martinez Trueba, said in a recent interview that his country feared that efforts to find a peaceful solution to the present world crisis would be insufficient, but if that were the case, Uruguay would, as she had done in both world wars, stand firmly on the side of the democracies. He added:

As for the United States, we consider the United States worthy of belief when it declares, as it has repeatedly, that it is a good neighbor; and we have traditionally hewed to a line of conduct which might be described as the maintenance of good relations with good neighbors.

On November 23, 1949, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and economic development between the United States and Uruguay was signed in Montevideo. No treaty of this sort has ever before existed between these two countries, although they concluded a reciprocal trade agreement in 1942. The new treaty, based upon the principle of mutuality, established standards to govern the relations between the two countries in many fields of activity. It contains articles regarding the status of persons and corporations, protection of persons and property, landholding, freedom of information, and so forth. It is broad in scope in regard to the encouragement of economic and industrial development. It contains provisions designed to encourage the flow of capital, skills, and technological assistance, which will contribute to an increase in trade between the two countries and the development and strengthening of their economies. The treaty provisions contain a broad framework within which Uruguayan and United States technical know-how and capital can work together. The United States Senate ratified this treaty on August 9, 1950. President Martinez Trueba recently stated that he saw no reason why this treaty should not be ratified by Uruguay very soon.

The cooperative health program conducted by the Institute of Inter-Ameri-

can Affairs with the Uruguayan Ministry of Health has been of great service to Uruguay.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela means oil to most Americans. In fact, it is the second largest oil-producing country in the world. For years oil has been the chief source of revenue of the government. Venezuela has had no foreign debt for 20 years and, according to official estimates, the internal debt does not at present exceed \$50,000,000. Sixty percent of the revenues of the government for 1950 came from royalties in dollars on crude oil produced in the Venezuelan fields. In 1949 Venezuela sold 105,000,000 barrels to the United States, and it is estimated that this figure was increased to about one hundred and ten million in 1950. In 1939 the United States signed an agreement with Venezuela, which is still in effect, under which the United States would set a 10½ cents a barrel duty on foreign oil amounting to 5 percent of United States domestic production of the preceding year. The United States Government announced on January 16 of this year that about 62,073,000 barrels of Venezuelan petroleum may enter the United States this year at this low duty.

In 1947 United States Steel discovered an iron mountain in Venezuela, which it is about to exploit. Both United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel are interested in the iron mines of Venezuela and both are planning to invest large sums in these enterprises. The Venezuelan Government is offering encouragement by providing that no royalties need be paid on the first 50,000,000 tons of ore exported. This Venezuelan iron development probably will have a deep impact on hemisphere economy. It will provide work and training for thousands of Venezuelans. Cities and towns will grow up with schools and health and sanitation programs. A large fraction of the impoverished people will live close to and prosper by the energizing impulses of a great American industry.

Little of the wealth brought into the Government treasury from oil has been distributed among the population at large. A new type of American free-enterprise operation is now at work in Venezuela trying to improve the living standard of the masses. It is the Venezuelan branch of the International Basic Economy Corp., headed by Nelson D. Rockefeller. It aims to show that reasonable profits can be made by deliberately fostering social and economic benefits. It has been responsible for the investment of \$16,500,000 in projects, including four model farm operations, a warehouse, and wholesale foodstuffs chain to improve distribution of farm products; a self-service retail grocery store; a dairy products corporation, and a fisheries corporation to encourage the use of Caribbean fish. Most of these are still in the experimental stage.

The United States has for several years been sending American technicians to aid in developing Venezuelan irrigated agriculture. Many Venezuelans also have visited the United States to study our irrigation and conservation methods.

Trade between the United States and Venezuela has always been brisk. In 1949 Venezuela sold United States some \$300,000,000 worth of goods, chiefly fuel oil for homes and power plants. During that same period American sales to Venezuela amounted to nearly \$600,000,000. Important products included powdered milk, canned goods, Coca-Cola, shirts, caterpillar tractors, Kleenex, and so forth. In 1950 more than 7 percent of Venezuela's imports were from the United States. Moreover, United States capital continued to invest heavily in Venezuela, not only in oil and steel, but also in hotels, retail stores, and so forth.

Politically, the United States granted diplomatic recognition in January 1949 to the present military junta ruling in Venezuela, pointing out that recognition did not imply any judgment whatsoever as to the domestic policy of the government. The present government came into power through a revolt of army officers in November 1948.

Just before his departure for the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Washington, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister said that Venezuela's chief task in the present crisis would be to prepare the defense of its territory and to assure supplies of oil and iron. He added that his country's position at the conference would be one of complete support for the cause of inter-American cooperation and solidarity and that the country would work for peace but not at any price.

CONCLUSION

From the reports emanating from the fourth consultative meeting of American Foreign Ministers, we can judge that their deliberations strengthened the bonds between the various nations of the Western Hemisphere. It is surely worthy of note in an era when much of the world is riven with strife or fears of war, that in the Americas the nations are at peace one with another, and that there is every evidence of a peaceable future for this part of the earth. Not only that, but active efforts are being made to continue and build up this friendship and mutual helpfulness.

May all of us who live in the Americas express the prayerful hope that this same atmosphere of good will and peace may envelop all nations and all peoples everywhere.

Note: I acknowledge with thanks the invaluable assistance of the Library of Congress in preparation of this material.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

FASCIST-MINDED GROUPS WORKING HARD

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, while this House is debating the amendments to the Selective Service and Training Act and considering the establishment of a universal military training system and the Ways and Means Committee is thoroughly examining our entire tax situation with the view of presenting to this body its recommendations for increases in income, corporate, and excise

taxes to meet the added burden of a greatly augmented program of preparedness necessary to combat the Russian octopus, communism, throughout the world, it is discouraging to witness the subversive efforts of Fascist-minded people and organizations who seek by their selfish greed to wreck the financial stability of our country.

Recently on March 19, there appeared in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, a full-page advertisement by an organization known as the Small Business Economic Foundation of which DeWitt Emery is the president. The evident purpose of this patently misleading article was to create dissatisfaction among the citizens of our country regarding the fairest and most equitable tax ever established in this or any other country—the income tax, a tax based on the ability of the individual citizen and corporations to defray the expenses of maintaining our Government. Of course taxes are heavy and have to be to sustain the work that is being done by government to provide for the welfare of all Americans, maintain essential services, and to gird our loins for the battle to come when the final struggle takes place between democracy and communism. The turmoil in the minds of Americans everywhere created by these harbingers of thought control, such as the Small Business Economic Foundation, the Committee for Constitutional Government, Fighters for Freedom, and every other Fascist organization in this country is to create a fertile field for the goal these ghouls really seek, the repeal of the sixteenth amendment. Blinded by greed they would poison and pollute the minds of honest Americans and have them demand the repeal of the income-tax amendment. If the sixteenth amendment were repealed, the fiscal policy of this Nation would be wrecked. In addition to the repeal of the income-tax amendment, the proposed twenty-second amendment would also clamp a 25-percent maximum rate on income, gift, and inheritance taxes. If this should happen, even in the most prosperous years a deficit in excess of \$10,000,000,000 would be created. The only alternative would be greatly increased excise taxes, and it is quite evident that a national sales tax would inevitably follow. In other words, the burden of taxation would be transferred from the purses of the rich to the threadbare jeans of the poor. The plain people in moderate circumstances struggling to make both ends meet and raise their children to enter industry and the armed services to defend our sacred liberties as well as the entrenched wealth of these malcontents would be reduced to a state little better than peonage.

The publishing of this advertisement was strategically timed. Senate Joint Resolution 7, petitioning the Congress to repeal the sixteenth amendment was before the Ohio Legislature. This backdoor attempt to amend the Constitution has been adopted by 22 State legislatures and Emery & Co. hoped to make Ohio the twenty-third State. Every effort was being made by these perverters of public opinion to influence the members of the Ohio Legislature to adopt

this resolution. Thank God, they failed. The public press has seen fit to remain silent on this issue. The labor press, on the other hand, has constantly and consistently fought this Fascist plot. At this time I would like to place in the RECORD an article entitled "Block This Scheme To Untax the Wealthy" which appeared in the April 7 issue of the weekly newspaper Labor, the official paper of 15 standard railway-labor organizations:

BLOCK THIS SCHEME TO UNTAX THE WEALTHY—RICH MEN'S LOBBY HAS SLIPPED MILLIONAIRES' AMENDMENT THROUGH 22 STATE LEGISLATURES

Behind the scenes in State legislatures, a slimy crew of lobbyists is working quietly to put over the millionaires' amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Legislators who have the good of their country at heart should awake to what is going on.

Already the legislatures of 22 States have approved this dangerous amendment. Two of them—Montana and Kansas—did so within the past few days. In other States whose legislatures are now in session, the battle is going on silently and secretly. The lobbyists know their scheme would have no chance if it were exposed and debated publicly.

CAN'T STAND DAYLIGHT

What is the millionaires' amendment, who is back of it, and why is it so vicious that it can't stand the light of day? Labor is one newspaper of national circulation which has been giving its readers the answers to those questions.

The proposed amendment would tell Uncle Sam, "You can't tax the income of any man, no matter how wealthy he is, more than 25 percent." In other words, the incomes of even multimillionaires would be 75 percent tax-free.

Thus the amendment would undo the historic tax reform won by such great old warriors as William Jennings Bryan and "Fighting Bob" La Follette. It would throw out the window the hard-won principle of "ability to pay," and would largely free the rich of taxes.

BLIND AND GREEDY

That would mean the end of hope for the common people of America. The poor would have to carry an even more unfair share of the tax burden. There would be no money for anything designed to promote the welfare of the people. And where would Uncle Sam get the billions needed to defend the country?

The rich, especially, should be for strong defense, because they have most to lose. But they forget even that, in their blind and greedy craving for the millionaires' amendment.

Back of it, as Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas, has often exposed, is the so-called Committee for Constitutional Government, just about the most lavishly financed lobby in the country.

WHO PUTS UP THE MONEY?

More mysterious is the American Taxpayers Committee, which maintains in Washington a lobby working for the millionaires' amendment. Who puts up the money for this lobby?

In Columbus, where the Ohio Legislature is now in session, a full-page newspaper ad suddenly appears, shouting for a limit on Federal income taxes. This also is propaganda for the millionaires' amendment—propaganda under the deceptive name of the Small Business Economic Foundation.

That name did not fool the House Small Business Committee. It investigated and found that DeWitt Emery, president of this

Foundation, gets his money from such small business concerns as Standard Oil of New Jersey, United States Steel, Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum, and the Texas Co. All these, the committee pointed out, are billion-dollar corporations.

TRYING NEW METHOD

Up to now all amendments have been put into the Constitution by an open and public process. In each case Congress, after full debate, passed a joint resolution, sending a proposed amendment to the State legislatures. When three-fourths of the States ratified the resolution it became a new part of the Constitution.

Obviously the rich men back of the millionaires' amendment know they could not hope to put their scheme through Congress in the usual public way. So they are trying another method, for the first time in history.

The rich men's lobby bypasses Congress, goes direct to State legislatures, and works secretly to get them to O. K. the amendment. If two-thirds of them do so, Congress will be compelled to call a national convention to prepare the millionaires' amendment for final action by the States.

TIME TO SAY "NO"

The lobby has lined up 22 State legislatures. If it gets 32, no amount of debate in the National Senate and House can do any good. Congress must call the convention, because the Constitution says so.

It's time for the American people to rise in wrath and say "No" to this threat to their welfare and their country. State legislators, especially, should be on guard against the millionaires' amendment.

The proposed twenty-second amendment states that the 25-percent restriction would not apply in times of war. If this amendment were in effect today, we could not further our preparedness program unless war was declared by Congress. Technically and legally, we are not at war. Our defense efforts would be stymied, while the bank accounts of the fat cats would grow larger and larger. You would suppose, for their own sakes, the advocates of this blind attempt to drown in their own wealth would favor the continued effort to arm our Nation and to foster the continuance of sound fiscal policies upon which depends our very survival as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, if this resolution is adopted by the legislatures of 32 States, Congress will have no alternative to calling a national convention to prepare this amendment for submission to the States for ratification, we are told by the constitutional lawyers for these groups. If and when 36 States ratify the proposed amendment, it will become part of the Constitution, the fundamental law of our land. At this time I would direct the attention of my colleagues that in bringing about the chaotic condition which would follow the adoption of this amendment these Fascist-minded people will have gone a long way in these United States toward creating a state of mind among our citizens that our present duly constituted Government is ineffective and that the only alternative is a government not of the people, by the people, and for the people, but government of big business, by big business, and for big business.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MULTER (at the

request of Mr. McCORMACK), for this week, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include articles.

Mr. BOLLING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HERLONG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ENGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article and an editorial with reference to General MacArthur.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RICHARDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the New Haven Register.

Mr. HEBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances; in two to include editorials appearing in the Brooklyn Eagle; in one to include a newspaper article; and in one an article appearing in the Pilot.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial by David Lawrence.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. HESS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the superintendent of schools of North College Hill.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. COLE of New York) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution passed by the lower House of the State Legislature of Illinois.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include an editorial in each.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a brief table.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include additional matter.

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include additional matter in two instances.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a radio address recently made by Hon. Charles E. Wilson.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Mr. Will Clayton.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include additional matter.

Mr. JONES of Missouri (at the request of Mr. PATMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Missouri Cash Book, of Jackson, Mo.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Detroit News, Thursday, April 12, entitled "He Defied His Superior Officer."

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 14, 1951, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the printing of the annual reports of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America as separate House documents.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 17, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

384. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John, and St. Croix, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States

approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

385. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the annual report of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1950, pursuant to the act approved July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410, title V, sec. 511); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

386. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the fiscal year 1950, pursuant to section 604 (a) (4) of title 28 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

387. A letter from the Chairman, United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, transmitting the Second Annual Report of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission covering the period April 12, 1950 to April 12, 1951, pursuant to section 12 of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

388. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the presentation by the United States of a statue of Gen. George Washington to the people of Uruguay, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3576. A bill to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 3283. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949; without amendment (Rept. No. 326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 3733. A bill to disallow the amortization deduction in the renegotiation of contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 3734. A bill to amend certain provisions of Public Law No. 378, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3735. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that veterans of World War II who died more than 3 years after their separation from service but before September 1, 1950, shall be deemed to have died fully insured individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 3736. A bill to authorize the appointment of two additional circuit judges for the ninth circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. Con Res. 93. Concurrent resolution expressing it to be the sense of the Congress that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office, and that the experience and counsel of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur should be utilized for the benefit of the people of our Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER:

H. Res. 196. Resolution expressing it to be the sense of the House of Representatives that Secretary of State Dean Acheson should be removed from office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 197. Resolution expressing it to be the sense of the House of Representatives that Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall should be removed from office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to a credit for civil-defense expenditures made prior to the effective date of any Federal appropriation made to match civil-defense expenditures by States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting the enactment of legislation appropriating funds for flood control at Kawaihuli Swamp, Kailua, Oahu, authorized by Public Law No. 516, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 3737. A bill for the relief of George and Irene Panoras and their daughter, Maria Panoras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 3738. A bill for the relief of Halsey H. Lafferty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 3739. A bill for the relief of Palmer-Bee Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

225. By Mr. HOEVEN: Petition of citizens of Ireton, Iowa, requesting the elimination of nonessential, nondefense spending during the time of emergency; to the Committee on Appropriations.

226. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Richard Ellis Post, No. 205 of the American Legion, Janesville, Wis., favoring appropriate action to rescind at once the Presidential order to defer college students, who have passed an aptitude test, from military service and further that the Selective Service continue deferment status as it is in the existing law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

227. Also, resolution of the La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, the Rock County Voiture 844, Janesville, Wis., favoring appropriate action to rescind at once the Presidential order to defer college students who have passed an aptitude test, from military service and further that the Selective Service continue student deferment status as it is in the existing law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

228. Also, resolution of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., adopted by the PMA representing 15,000 dairymen from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan favoring an amendment to the Trade Agreements Act requiring all trade agreements executed thereunder to be submitted back to Congress for final approval; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1951

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in knowledge of whom standeth our life: From the tumult of an angry world we seek the sanctuary of Thy presence, not that we may escape from the world, but that we may turn to the perplexing maze of its tragic problems, with strong spirits and quiet minds.

Help us to recognize truth and to welcome revelation from whatever quarter they arise. Strip us of our boastful illusions. Open our eyes to the evils among us that we condemn in others. As the winds blow harder may our roots strike deeper. Whatever outward things these dangerous days take from us, by Thy grace may they make us inwardly more adequate and wise, dependable and strong. May we so guard the treasures of our freedom, bought with a great cost, that we will not allow the fight for freedom to destroy the freedom for which we fight, nor the inner national unity with which we must face the tyrants who seek our destruction. Fit us to faithfully protect the Republic from outward aggression and from inner selfishness. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 13, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, requested the Senate to return to the House the bill (H. R. 3587) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, for the purpose of making a correction.

The message announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1) to provide for the common defense and security of the United States and to permit the more effective utilization of manpower resources of the United States by authorizing universal military training and service, and for other purposes, with an amendment; that the House insisted on its amendment; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. DURHAM, Mr. SHORT, Mr. ARENDS, and Mr. COLE of New York were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1) to authorize the payment by the Administrator of Vet-

erans' Affairs of a gratuitous indemnity to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who died in active service, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1951— RETURN TO HOUSE OF BILL

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill (H. R. 3587) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, will be returned to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its request.

AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO LT. THOMAS J. HUDNER, JR.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on April 13 the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Lt. (jg) Thomas J. Hudner, Jr., United States Navy, for his bravery in attempting to rescue a fellow naval aviator whose plane had crashed in enemy territory in North Korea.

Lieutenant Hudner is a citizen of Fall River, Mass., and it therefore affords me particular pleasure in asking unanimous consent that the official text of his citation for the Medal of Honor be printed on the first page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I know that Members of the Senate will experience great pride in reading this citation. Lieutenant Hudner's action was indeed a magnificent act of courage and bravery which inspires all who know about it. Heroism such as his is the rock on which our Nation's existence rests. Unselfishness such as his symbolizes all that is finest and best in human nature.

There being no objection, the citation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to: Lt. (jg) Thomas Jerome Hudner, Jr., United States Navy, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a pilot in Fighter Squadron 32, attached to the U. S. S. *Leyte*, while attempting to rescue a squadron mate whose plane, struck down by antiaircraft fire and trailing smoke, was forced down behind enemy lines in the Chosin Reservoir Area of Korea on December 4, 1950. Quickly maneuvering to circle the downed pilot and protect him from enemy troops infesting the area, Lieutenant (jg) Hudner risked his life to save the injured flier who was trapped alive in the burning wreckage. Fully aware of the extreme danger in landing on the rough mountainous terrain, and the scant hope of escape or survival in subzero temperature, he put his plane down skillfully in a deliberate wheels-up landing in the presence of enemy troops. With his bare hands, he packed the fuselage with snow to keep the flames away from the pilot and struggled to pull him free. Unsuccessful in this, he returned to his crashed aircraft and radioed other airborne planes, requesting that a helicopter be dispatched with an ax and fire extinguisher. He then remained on the spot despite the continuing danger from enemy action and, with the assistance of the rescue pilot, renewed a desperate but unavailing battle against time, cold, and